

A PIOUS PILGRIMAGE.

Christian Endeavorers Will Journey to San Francisco.

CROSS CONTINENT TRIP FOR MANY.

Side Excursions to Various Points in the Western Wonderland to Be a Feature of the Convention—Expense of the Overland Trip.

The sixteenth annual convention of the International Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held in San Francisco from July 7 to 13. It will be one of the largest gatherings of the year, in spite of the fact that it is to be held at a point so far distant from the center of population. We have no conventions in this country, and prob-



THE CONVENTION FLAG.

ably there are none held in any part of the world which equal the Endeavor conventions in point of numbers. Usually they are attended by about 80,000 delegates.

But more numbers do not fully convey the true idea of the magnitude of these gatherings, for along with the delegates come a vast army of friends and associate members who take advantage of the cheap rates and the congenial company to make a summer pleasure tour. Only the largest of our cities can accommodate the crowds. It took the hotel men some little time to realize how numerous the Endeavorers really are. Five years ago, when the convention was held in New York, I asked the manager of a big Broadway hotel, a week before the opening day, if he did not expect to have a crowded house.

"Oh, no," he said curiously. "These religious conventions never amount to much. New York could have half a dozen at once, and we could handle them without any trouble at all."

A week later, when the town was fairly running over with Endeavorers, I chanced to see him again, and I asked if he had many delegates at his hotel.

"I should say I had! They nearly swamped me the first day, and we've been turning them away in droves ever since. All the other Broadway hotels are in the same fix. Say, I didn't think there could be such a lot of them."

Boston had even a worse experience two years ago. The state officers of the society tried to impress on the local transportation men that a big crowd was coming. The latter evidently did not believe it. They did not make sufficient preparation, and consequently the street car lines were choked up for two or three days.

In Washington last year it seemed as if there was a better understanding of this matter, and preparations were made accordingly. The national capital can accommodate a lot of people at one time, but if it had not been for the thoroughness with which the local Endeavor committees did their work the experience of New York and Boston would have been repeated. The job of sheltering the 80,000 delegates and their army of friends was not left to the hotels. Had it been there would be more gray haired landlords in Washington than there are now. When I saw the long trains emptying their thousands into the streets, I asked a Washingtonian:

"Where are you going to put them all?"

"Most of them will be assigned to private houses and boarding houses. A few will go to the hotels," he said.

And that is the way San Francisco will take care of the crowds this summer. It will be necessary, although there are a dozen good sized hotels in the city, and the crowd will be much smaller. In fact, the attendance will be less than at any Christian Endeavor convention which has been held for several years. It is the distance and the



REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR railroad fares which will keep the delegates at home. Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio are the banner Endeavor states, and few of the delegates will be less than five days on the road, while most of them will take a much longer time to cross the continent.

Most of the delegates will go out on one route and return by another. The favorite summer route is over the northern lines, and the majority will return that way, although the expense will be a few dollars more. It cannot be accurately estimated as yet how many delegates will attend, but it is thought that the number will be about 15,000, or about half the usual number. Still, this will be no small crowd, and the hotel-keepers and restaurateurs will be kept busy entertaining them.

San Francisco has long wanted a convention, and there is no doubt that the Endeavorers there will do their utmost to help their eastern friends have a good time.

As for the convention itself, there are no specially novel or interesting features on the programme. There will be the usual reports of the general society officers, including probably one of those interesting little speeches by General Secretary Baer, who always seems to have the faculty of putting the convention in good working humor. There will be choruses and congregational singing.

and as the Endeavorers are notably good singers this will be one of the pleasing features of the gathering, as it always is. While it is not expected that the sessions will be neglected to any great extent, it must be confessed that the attractions of San Francisco will prove far more tempting to the delegates than those of any other city in which they have gathered.

The sessions will be held in Mechanics' pavilion, an immense structure, in which it is expected the entire body of delegates can be comfortably seated at once. This will be the only convention for years in which all the Endeavorers have been able to get together under one roof. In Washington last summer three big circus tents were filled, and overflow meetings were held in various halls.

The Endeavorers have been given generous rates by the railroads. The round trip from Chicago will cost them only \$50, which is something less than half the regular rate. This will bring the average expense for transportation alone up to about \$75 for each delegate. To this must be added at least \$25 more for living expenses.

But \$100 does not include the cost of making any one of the many side excursions which will form one of the chief features of the convention. It is not likely that any eastern delegate will want to rush through to the Pacific coast and back again and leave unvisited all of the places which make the far western states the wonderland of the continent. While they are in California they will want to see some of the big trees, and an excursion over a narrow gauge road will be run for their benefit. The round trip will be only \$3.

There are at least a dozen other points of interest within short distances of the convention city, and the local Endeavorers have arranged excursions to all of them and have obtained greatly reduced rates.

On the way out a stop over may be made at Denver, where the local societies plan to entertain their eastern friends by taking them to the top of Pike's peak and in various other ways. To take a six days' trip to the Yosemite valley from San Francisco will cost the Endeavorers only \$50 extra.

Then there will be Yellowstone park, with all its wonders, which the delegates will miss if they do not stop over at Livingston, Mon. From there into the park is a long distance, but the whole trip may be made in less than six days at a cost of \$48.50.

Trips have even been planned to Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. The Alaskan trip will be made on the steamer Queen, which sails from Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria on July 22 and returns on Aug. 8. The fare for the round trip will be \$80. The round trip to Honolulu will occupy 23 days, and parties of 15 or more will be carried for \$100 each, the regular fare being \$140.

Perhaps you wonder where all these young people come from. If you do, you forget that there are nearly 37,000 Christian Endeavor societies in the United States alone. All through the eastern, New England and middle states you will find that the Endeavorers have an active branch in every little town and village. Sometimes these local societies constitute the only social organization of any sort to be found in the place, and they thrive where societies of any other sort would perish from any one of a dozen causes. It is the sound Christian Endeavor constitution, which they inherit ready made, that keeps them so prosperous.

Not all of these small societies have even one member who can afford to make a long and expensive journey each summer, but if any member can possibly do so he or she is elected a delegate and the society is proud to know that it is represented at the convention and has helped to swell the state delegation.

Then the Christian Endeavor conventions are probably the best advertised affairs which are held anywhere in the country. As soon as a city is decided upon the local committees get to work and for the next 12 months keep the 2,800,000 members fully informed about all the details of the coming trip. Enthusiasm is worked up by local secretaries, and so when the time comes for the little band of home delegates to start there are many left behind who determine that next year they will be among the fortunate ones to join the singing, shouting, traveling Endeavor hosts.

C. T. BAXTER.

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Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25c. Sold by Fred P. Shanfield & Co., E. L. Orr, Market St.; E. C. Miller East End.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

The Prevailing Style For Elaborate Skirts and Bodices.

MANY FLOUNCES AND RUFFLES.

Some Costumes, However, Are Conspicuous For Their Simplicity—The New Mail and Muslin Garden Hats—The Season's Bathing Suits—Minor Novelties.

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While it is not altogether true that the bodices make the gowns at this present moment, they still are potent factors in the general style, and they are, as a rule, very much trimmed. Even a faultless figure is severely tried in an entirely untrimmed waist. So we find that the originating powers of the designers have been taxed to the utmost to get up something new. The Victorian styles are the foremost just now, but as fashion has been drifting that way for some time, one scarcely notices the points of difference. These are mostly in form of deep shoulders, bretelles and round waists; also the ruffles and ribbons on the skirts. Much cleverness is exhibited in devising new ideas in ruffles and ways of putting them on the skirts. One gown had three narrow gathered ruffles of the material, which were sewed into the neck, red flaring. Each ruffle was bound with red ribbon and had a heading made of the chalice twisted into a little ring. It was shirred at the top in three rows. The belt was made of wide ribbon of the same dark shade, and a twist of that and white ribbon was made and brought up to the bust on the left side. The round yoke was shirred and had open spaces at the lower part, where red ribbon was threaded through. The dog collar was of the red ribbon. Other ruffles have round pipings, shell gathering and reversed plaiting. This particular style of trimming was in great vogue some 30 or 40 years ago, and is quite pretty. The goods are cut bias generally, and both edges are turned in half an inch and basted. Narrow plaits all turned to the left are then sewed in, and then the strip is turned out for end, and the plaits are turned still to the left, but that brings a twist in the middle and makes the plaits lie in different directions, and the effect is really very good.

Fashion finds many things in old styles worthy of repeating, "with variations," as the musicians say. There was a kind of ruffling in vogue, too, in these Arcadian days, and it is now revived and varied

and used on many pretty dresses. The material is usually soft like borage or nun's veiling, and narrow plaits are laid one beside the other, with stitches just half an inch long. When these are all in, the plait is slightly pulled apart, and the plaits stand upright in waved lines. Such a gathering was made of blue veiling and used to trim a lovely and elegant summer dress of the same material. There was a graduated flounce of the same in accordion plaiting around the bottom, headed by the row of gathering, which was about three inches wide. Above this there was a lace applique design very rich and in ivory shade. The sleeves had four rows of the gathering and one of lace below the short puff. The whole front of the corsage was of the gathering and lace, and the same kind of lace. The belt and a loose jabot ruffle and frills at the wrists were all made of ivory satin ribbon. It requires just three times the width of the material to make the gathering; so does accordion plaiting.

Among other of the old things made now are the pinfold gown and the princess shaped dresses. One famous house displayed several, and among them one of white mohair, scintillating, glossy and rich. The skirt was full and had a pretty arrangement of bowing and elegant looped designs. Inside each loop was another of moss green chenille. The waist was open V shape down the front, and under the arms it was cut away so deeply that the shoulder parts were more straps. The whole of the white had the trefail loop in braid around all edges and down the front. The underskirt, with its sleeves, was of fine silk in green, brown, pink and white. A ruffle of lace finished neck and wrists and also extended down the opening. The princess shape gave it an added grace. Another dainty and elegant princess dress was of figured linen, in light brown of a glossy chestnut tinge and with white figures. The front near the waist line was slightly draped, and the side breadth was faced with tan colored satin and folded in pleated form to the waist line. The front closed diagonally across the waist and opened over a glimpse of the tan satin, upon which were sewed amber beads. The opening was faced with the satin in form of a bertha, with a row of narrow amber passementerie. If the lady thought this looked too much like a "gold bug" gown, she was at liberty to have it of any other color she desired. The same design developed in other colors or even materials would be handsome. It is a gown for youth, but by varying the trimmings it could be adapted to the requirements of middle aged ladies.

Among the pretty things of the week are the plaited mail and muslin garden hats. There have been the brims made of one to three rows of accordion plaiting, sometimes set on straight and at others plaited again, which makes the edges stand out in a fluted form that is very pleasing. A crown of crush roses is seen on one, one of interlacing of violets on another. Another again has a puffed crown, and one has a wired crown with ribbon around the crown and a number of loops of lustrous ribbon on the left side. Some of the thin bonnets, or rather hats, are shirred and have lace and white ostrich plumes for garniture. One style had a narrow trim of rough straw, with a full ruffle of white silk mail doubled set on the outer edge. The crown was very much puffed, and there were ribbon bows and a silver and steel buckle as ornament. One had a beaver crown of rough sunburned straw.

Two accented plaited ruffles of ivory white silk mail for trim, plaited on as to form irregular edges. On the front there was a full bow of frosted blue taffeta ribbon. This was exceedingly handsome. One was shaped almost exactly like a corded sunbonnet, only that it was drawn into shape by pink laces and roses. A white mail shirred hat had a wreath of great purple velvet pansies in among a tangle of lace. The brims of some of these dainty summer hats are made of stiffened lace and trimmed with the lovely gauze ribbons or with quantities of ferns, grasses and flowers. There are a thousand ways to trim them, each prettier than the last, so that it is always a wonder to me how a woman ever can choose one out of so many and be satisfied with it when she gets home.

Among the minor matters one may mention the revival of the shawl and tablier draperies on skirts. The shawl drape as yet has been made short, not reaching far below the knees, and is edged with lace, black or white, whichever is most suitable. This is a black silk or is most suitable. The shawl drape is deeper and not pointed sharply like the shawl. It is more likely to be looped to one side with ribbons. One I noticed was a very elegant dress of cream colored tulle, laid in deep sun plaits. The silk skirt beneath was of a pale primrose yellow. The apron or tablier was so cut as to reach quite around the hips, though it was cut away at the sides, so that it hung down only in front. This with its deep ruffle of lace reached quite to the foot in front, though it was slightly looped on each side near the bottom under rich bows of ribbon. The apron was of satin duchesse and was banded in an elegant pattern with imitation pearls. The waist was blouse shape and of the tissue, with a full white tulle skirt and Marie Antoinette folds, edged with two rows of mezzelin lace. The sleeves were of Victorian shape and shirred from top to bottom. Some call these mousquetaire sleeves. One of the prettiest dresses for a young girl in her teens was of the finest Scotch gingham. The sleeves were like those mentioned above and edged with a zigzag cotton passementerie in red, blue and white washable threads. The skirt had one flounce cut so that it showed on the cross from the skirt. The waist was a loose blouse with a blue ribbon sash belt and bow. There was a sailor collar of white dimity over a vest front, ornamented with some smoke pearl buttons. The dog collar and sailor were trimmed with the passementerie. Ruffles of Russian embroidery were put at the neck and wrists. The sleeve caps were of a plaited ruffle caught up in shape in the center. The soft colors of the gingham and the dainty design made this really prettier than many more pretentious gowns.

I find what I have written above that I have given the impression

that all gowns are more elaborate than they have been. That is not exactly true, for while the skirts to many summer dresses are being almost covered with flounces, lace or other trimming, there are still others where the make and trim are of the simplest kind. The French or gathered waist is extremely popular, and nothing could be simpler than that with a gathered or shirred skirt plainly hemmed or perhaps with a few tucks. This is a foundation that would admit of many variations to please each taste or purse. The shirt waist, I need not say, is in its full popularity, and dear knows they are plain enough. In fact, I think that, the extreme cases excepted, one may say truthfully that simple gowns are far more popular than the others, when one might be justified in wearing the more ornate ones.

Today I saw a new lot of bathing suits, and as these offer some new features I will mention them. Some of them remind one of the Chinese women's dress in some of the Chinese figures, others do have them, and blouses beneath of another color. Some of the trousers are tight to the knees with ruffles, and others are straight.



SCANDINAVIAN WOMEN CARDING AND SPINNING WOOL.

cannot get enough money to clothe themselves and their families comfortably. Then the Scandinavian farmers, many of whom have large flocks of sheep, find that they cannot sell their wool for enough to pay for much more than the cost of shearing and feeding the sheep.

It is this combination of circumstances which has set the spinning wheels going. Just how many of them there are in the land in active operation, of course, it is impossible to estimate. No doubt many a thrifty Norwegian wife brought her spinning wheel along with her when she left for a new land. Those who did not have had to buy them. There is a duty of 25 cents levied on such articles, and the expense of transportation brings the total cost up to about \$6.50 each.

It is remarkable what skill these Scandinavian women display in using the product of these spinning wheels. Of course with the simple wheel they cannot do any weaving and can simply make yarn, but the yarn they knit into a coarse, rough, but very durable cloth. It is a crude product compared with the finished cloth which comes from the loom of the woolen factory, but it is serviceable and can be worked up into shirts, jackets and even trousers. This kind of clothing is very comfortable during the cold winters of the northwest, and it will wear like rawhide.

After the wool is sheared from the sheep it is washed and dried. Then it must be carded and combed to remove the burrs, straw and seeds which the sheep has accumulated in his coat. This process is kept up until the wool is soft and fluffy and comparatively clean. Then it is ready for the spinning wheel and is converted into yarn or thread, which is coarse or fine according to the skill of the spinner. The stockings which the Scandinavian women knit of homemade yarn are in great demand throughout the lumbering district and readily sell for 50 cents a pair.

The amount of patient labor which is required to knit enough cloth for a single suit of clothes can hardly be realized. Yet they turn out an amazing amount of knitted cloth during the long winter months. The secret of it all is that whenever their hands are not otherwise employed they hold the wooden knitting needles, which they ply with mechanical deftness. Sometimes they knit thick blankets in this manner, but a more popular way is by making squares of cheap cotton cloth, which are filled in with raw wool and then pieced together like the old fashioned patchwork quilt.

An outfit for weaving is much more complicated and costs about \$85. It consists of a hand loom, a spooling machine for winding the thread after spinning, a shuttle, a stretcher and other minor appliances. Not a few of these primitive clothmaking machines are in use among the Scandinavian settlers, who have proved that they have not forgotten the lessons of thrift and independence which they learned in their native land.

A SPINNING REVIVAL.

TEN THOUSAND WHEELS BROUGHT FROM SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Scandinavian Women of the Northwest Practice the Housewifely Arts of Their Native Land and Spin and Weave For Their Families.

One rather curious result of the prevalence of hard times throughout the northwestern states has been the importation of no less than 10,000 spinning wheels from Sweden and Norway. Many of them were sold in the northern districts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, but some were sent as far south as Texas and as far west as the state of Washington.

Spinning wheels are made by a few American manufacturers. They are not meant for use, however, but for parlor ornaments. The greater part of those of American make eventually find their way into the homes of the well to do, where they are treasured as relics of 100 years ago.

Those which are shipped across the ocean and sent to the northwest are not made as bric-a-brac. They are meant for business. The Scandinavian women who purchase them have not been so long away from their native land that they have forgotten how to card and spin and weave. They might be able to buy the American made spinning wheels cheaper, but they are not the kind they are used to and probably are not so substantial as those which are made in Europe and are meant for use.

Among American women spinning and clothmaking have been practically lost arts for more than a generation. Probably not one woman in a thousand knows how to use the spinning wheel, but the Scandinavian bred women are brought up in a different school. When they first came to the United States a few years ago, they found that cloth was cheap that with the good wages which they and their husbands and brothers could make it would be false economy to weave and spin.

But in the last few years times have changed. Work is scarce and hard to get, and although cloth is cheaper than ever before many of the new settlers



SCANDINAVIAN WOMEN CARDING AND SPINNING WOOL.

cannot get enough money to clothe themselves and their families comfortably. Then the Scandinavian farmers, many of whom have large flocks of sheep, find that they cannot sell their wool for enough to pay for much more than the cost of shearing and feeding the sheep.

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TAPPAN, OHIO, January 23rd, 1897.

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